KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH.

PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage nievery case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

☞ THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

☞ PRINTING of every discription will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

A Young Man,

PERFECLTLY acquainted with the business of *Tanning* and *Currying*, and who can produce satisfactory references as to his character and capability, will hear of a good situation, on application to Thomas Hanley, or

E. YEISER.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1812. 43-4t.

A COMPLETE *Beef Roast*, and *musick* and *dancing*, will take place at my house on the 30th, October next, where Gentlemen and Ladies may amuse themselves in a large and select company, to their hearts content.—Price to Gentlemen, one dollar.

42—tf. LITTLETON ESTIS.

For Sale,

A LOT of ground containing about two acres, adjoining the new Roman Chapel, and fronting Third street, which will be sold in one or two lots to suit the purchaser. Application to be made to Gen. Robert Todd, near Lexington, to whom it belongs, or to David Todd, in Lexington. 40-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by Bond, Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to William Macbean, who is authorised to receive and settle the same—he has also directions to commence suits against all those who fail to avail themselves of this notice.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1812. 9-tf

THE LOT of ground at the corner of Main Cross and Second streets, is offered for sale at one, two and three years credit without interest. It will be divided so as to accommodate purchasers.

John Hart.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1812 38-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber is about to leave the state for a short time: all those indebted to him either by bond, note or book account, are most earnestly requested to call on Mr. L. J. Gist, or Mr. Saml. Trotter at the store of Messr's. Saml and George Trotter, and settle their respective dues, as further indulgence cannot be given.

ROBt. A. GATEWOOD.

Sept. 16th, 1812. 39-8t

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

A Splendid Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KIND,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

17--*tf* *Lexington, April* 17, 1812

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just opened in their store on Main street formerly occupied by David Williamson, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf *Lexington, July* 21, 1812.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

SALT-PETRE,

At their Store in Lexington, during present year.

January 1st, 1812.

Wanted,

THREE or four apprentices to learn the machine making business. Also one to the white smith's business; boys from fourteen to seventeen years of age who can come well recommended will be taken on liberal terms by the subsciber living on water street—where can be had on short notice machines for carding and spinning cotton and wool made on the most approved plans.

JOHN MARSH.

Lexington, July 13*th* 1812. 20–tf

STONE CUTTING.

ROBERT RUSSELL,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal encouragement which he has received since he has commenced his business of stone cutting in Lexington, and solicits a continuance of public favor The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of

Robert Russell, & Co.

In all its various branches. The firm are furnished with an ample supply of stone for all purposes, both free-stone and marble; and work of any kind shall be performed by them at the shortest notice, executed in the neatest manner, and as cheap as any in the state. Part trade will be received in payment, and the prices made known when the work is bespoke. The old stand is still occupied, situated near the ail, on Limestone street.

4--1y *January 17th*, 1812.

THE person who received a *SPY GLASS* about 4 feet long, in a mahogany case, from Mr. T. Smith, to sell, will please return it to this office. 41-tf

ALTHOUGH the donations to the Army have been generous, they will not near me the demand—I will therefore pay at a fair price for all the woollen socks and mittens, that may be deposited by the 26th. of this month; with John Buckner of Georgetown—Dudley, Trigg and Dudley, Frankfort—Lane and Taylor, Winchester, and myself, at Richard Higgins' in this place,

THOMAS H. PINDELL,

Assistant Q. M. N. W. Army.

Lexington, Oct. 19, 1812. 43—tf.

EDUCATION.—A new annual contract for the SCHOOL which was instituted on Steel's run, six miles west from Lexington, 12 months ago, and then advertised, is again entered into, and the school will continue another year from the second Monday in November next, under the direction of KEAN O'HARA, as Teacher, and Messrs. *Nathaniel Ferguson* and *William & George Stone*, as Trustees.—Gentlemen wishing to place pupils at this Seminary are invited to make early application, as the number will be limited.—The public may rely, that the most correct instructions will be given, and the best advised methods of study constantly pursued. It being the object of the Teacher and Trustees to encourage the diffusion of useful learning at this school, they pledge themselves, that the tuition and boarding will be offered on the most moderate terms.

October 21st, 1812. 43—3t*

Will be Sold

ON twelve months credit, at the late dwelling house of Elijah Tomlinson, dec. on Thursday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, a number of young valuable

Horses, Cattle & Sheep.

The purchaser giving bond with approved security. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment, and those indebted, are also requested to make payment to

LEWIS M'KENNIE, Adm'r.

October 14th, 1812. 43-2t*

Stop the Runaway.

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July last, a dark mulatto *Negro Man* named *DANIEL*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, strong heavy made, very coarse features, good countenance. He was raised in Virginia, has lived near Charleston, (S. C.) for some years, from which last place he was brought about nine months since. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber in Lexington, (K.) or confining him in any jail so that I get him.

J. L. DOWNING.

Lexington, October 19, 1812. 43-3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, about the 25th September last, a *dark bay Horse*, 12 or 13 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, black mane and tail—when he trots he throws one of his fore feet (I believe the right) very much out, occasioned by a strain—switch tail—marked with the collar and geers; but no other mark recollected. Alo, a *Bright Bay Horse*, 5 or 6 years old, 14 ½ hands high, all four feet white, small blaze in his face, a number of white spots on his fore legs; somewhat the appearance of a surfeit, switch tail, no brand. For the delivery of the above horses to the subscriber, the above reward will be paid, or five dollars for either.

E. YEISER.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1812. 43-tf

SEA SONG.

TUNE—"BANISH SORROW."

COMRADES! join the flag of glory,
Cheerly tread the *deck* of fame,
Earn a place in future story,
Seek and win a *warrior's* name.

Yankee Tars can laugh at dangers;
While the roaring mountain wave
Teems with carnage—they are strangers
To a deed that is not brave.

May our banner'd stars, as ever,
Splendidly o'er freemen burn,
Till the *night* of war is over,
Till the *dawn* of peace return.

Washington, July 27.

When YANIEWIEZ first came into London, he lived at the west end of the town. One day after paying several visits, he found himself a little out of his latitude, and called a hackney, when this dialogue ensued:

Coachman (shutting the door) where to, sir?

Yan. Home—*man ami*—you go me home.

Coachman. Home, sir, where's that!

Yan. By gar, I no know—de name of the dam street has *echape*, has escaped out of my memory: I have forgot him. Vat shall I do?

Coachman (grins.)

Yan. Ah! you are gay—come now—you understand de musique—Eh!

Coachman. Music—what has that to do with the street?

Yan. Ah! *vous verrez*—you shall see—(hums a tune)—Vat is dat?

Coachman Mollbrook.

Yan. Ah! by gar—dat is him—Marlboro' street—now you drive me home—Eh!

This is a fact. We have often heard that "*music hath charms*" to do many clever things; but this is, I believe, the first time of its instructing a hackney coachman where to set down.

An old trick, which has been of long standing was last week played on Mr. P——, of Chichester. Having purchased, as he supposed, a four gallon cask of brandy, at 20s. per gallon, he was much surprised on drawing its contents, to find it very excellent water! and knocking in the head with revenge, discovered a canister which contained half a pint of brandy, from which the sample was drawn with a spoil.

A witness, on a trial last week, in the court of common pleas, Dublin, where Lord Norbury presides, being asked, in his cross examination, whether such an-one was an honest man, made the following answer—"He is indeed as honest a man as I see in this court, (begging lord Norbury's pardon.") As soon as the laughter was a little subsided, lord Norbury observed to the counsel, "I see this man is not only a dealer in *rock* salt, (for such he was) but also in *attic* salt."

BELLINGHAM.

Such is the public avidity to possess some relique of Bellingham, that it is an absolute fact, which we had from a medical gentleman who was at the dissection of the body, that 10 guineas were offered for one of his fingers, 30 guineas for his right arm, and 200 guineas for his whole body!—It is likewise well known, that the buttons of his coat were sold at a considerable price. The eager and insatiable curiosity of John Bull, and his easy *gullibility*, furnish many whimsical anecdotes. When Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king, a sharp-witted fellow set up a sign-board, on which was painted, "To be seen within, the very knife with which Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king, admission only two-pence."—Amazing numbers crowded to see the wonderful sight; and the envy of a rival shewman was excited on the occasion; but as there was only one knife mentioned in the business, he chose a fork to hook the gudgeons, and took the good people in with this inscription: "To be seen within, the very *Fork*, which belonged to the knife with which Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king; admission only *One Penny!!!*

We have also heard of a public exhibition of "the very apron which was worn by the butcher who killed the fatted calf in the parable of the Prodigal Son."—In short, nothing is too broad for John Bull. *London paper.*

Manufacture of Morocco Leather and Shoes,

AT LYNN (MASSACHUSETTS.)

Perhaps the town of Nahan and Lynn, in Massachusetts, exceeds all places in the United States for the manufacture of shoes. In the course of the year 1811, nearly one million pair of women's shoes were made by the industrious inhabitants. They are formed of domestic sheep and foreign goat-skins, dressed in the Morocco fashion. The former are risen to great value in the shoe-making business. The pelt of a sheep, but a few years ago was not worth more than from six to nine cents. They have since fetched forty and even fifty—and when finished for making the neatest shoes and slippers, is valued at two dollars and a quarter; a price as great as the entire animal. meat, wool and all, used formerly to bring.

The first English Morocco was brought into America in the year 1793, by Mr. Ebenezer Breed It was then difficult to persuade the cordwainers in New-York and Philadelphia to work it up into shoes. At that time, florentines, sattinets and silks were chiefly in vogue for ladies wear. But, at length, Morocco took a run, and became so fashionable, that considerable quantities were imported from England to supply the home demand.

Domestic manufactures of Morocco were begun about 1796 or 1797; and have progressed in such a manner, that there is no occasion whatever for the imported material.—Indeed the whole union is now supplied with Morocco shoes, entirely of domestic manufacture.

Progress of Manufactures in Connecticut.

About ten years since, a number of persons in this state commenced the manufacture of the common white metal or Wathewman Buttons; the most or all of whom failed, although their buttons were sold for three dollars per gross. There are now no less than twelve factories within thirty miles of this town, in which about sixty or seventy persons are employed and in which were manufactured during the year past no less than *eighty thousand* gross of the same description of buttons; which are now sold at about 60 cents per gross, and at that price afford a fair profit.

This important manufacture must soon cease for want of wire, if the non-imporsation law continues in force.

From the Ohio Centinel, of Oct. 7.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

On Saturday last, two girls, the one 14 and the other 11 years old, the daughters of William Wilson, were murdered within half a mile of the block-house, at Greenville, where three companies are stationed under the command of maj. Lanier. The girls were out gathering grapes in company with their brother, a boy of about 17 years, not more than two hundred yards from Mr. Terry's stockade, where they were discovered by three lurking Delaware Indians. The Indians had two guns, both of which they discharged at them, but without effect. The girls were too much terrified to be able to make their escape; they both fell victims to the savage tomahawk. The boy had a shot gun with him, loaded with small pigeon shot: he was pursued by one of the Indians, armed with a tomahawk and scalping knife, as far as Mr. Terry's mill pond, which lay between them and the stockade; he there wheeled and presented at the Indian, who instantly retreated; this enabled the boy to swim the pond and reached the stockade in safety. The alarm was so soon given that the savages succeeded in scalping only one of the girls, the eldest; they cut across the head of the other but did not get the scalp off.

[The substance of the above account was last night received by the Editors of L. Hall, in a letter from Mr. Westfall, post master at Troy.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct 3.

Since our last, the Governor has returned from the frontiers; we understand he has dispatched a body of 200 mounted volunteers up the Illinois, in search of the Indians who have infested this neighborhood for some time. Abraham Keickley of St. Charles, was surprised by a small party of Indians, he was found scalped near one of the family forts. In our next we hope to give good news from our brave fellows now in full pursuit of the savages.

October 10.

ANGLO-INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Some days ago a body of Indians supposed to be about 400, and believed to have had an English chief at their head, descended the Illinois, in canoes within 25 miles of the mouth, left them and crossed over to the Misssissippi, but a few miles distant; but fortunately the most of our troops in actual service had been drawn to the settlements which these savages intended to attack. Spies were kept out east of the Mississippi in the Illinois Territory, they met the spies of the Indians, killed and scalped one and wounded another; our spies crossed to camp, a party pursued, but found that the Indians had crossed to the Illinois river. The armed boat at the mouth, commanded by Capt. Price, ran up the Illinois and found that the Indians had embarked in canoes, the Capt. followed them so closely that they abandoned *eight* of them and left some provisions, the river being too low he returned. The Governor, upon the receipt of this news, went immediately up, in the expectaion of the Indians being near our frontier, and that our troops would be brought to bear upon them once, but finding that they had gone, he dispatched 200 fine men under the command of Major Dodge to cross the Mississippi high up & endavour to intercept those that retreated by water; this detachment has not returned. We hope execution will be done; in this daring attempt the Indians have been completely foiled, as well as in former cnes.

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 24.

Sheffield riot.

On Monday, August 31st, Maj. Joseph L. Smith, with a detachment of U. S. infrantry and artillery under his command, reached *Sheffield* on their march from *Litchfield* to *Greenbush*. Permission was obtained from the Selectmen to quarter their troops in the Meeting House, and they were halted for the night. The troops were particularly instructed to conduct themselves with moderation and propriety, to speak to no citizen, and to remain still and orderly in the Meeting House through the night. A guard was placed around the house, who were also directed to use the utmost caution and moderation towards the citizens—to inform them, that they could not pass within the lines, if they attempted it; but in no exigency to make use of violence, or do any injury to the citizens should they encroach upon the ground which the troops had occupied—in such event, however, the guard was ordered to send immediately for Maj. Smith.

These precautions were taken, in consequence of its being known that a body of U. States troops in passing through the town a short time previous, had been insulted in having the *Rogues March* played to them. From the circumstance that a very considerable number of citizens were then carousing, and exulting, and even taunting the soldiers on account of the capture of Gen. Hull, (the news of which event had just reached *Sheffield*,) by asking them, in an insulting manner, if they were going to relieve Gen. Hull, or retake him, or join him at Quebec? A further inducement for this precaution, was that the citizens in large numbers continually crowded upon the centinels, broke through the quarter-guard, and when requested by Maj. Smith in a mild and entreating manner to desist, would refuse to fall back, or if they complied it was but for a moment. With much difficulty, however, Maj. Smith at length, having placed his guard, and the soldiers having retired to rest, caused the citizens to leave the Meeting House. He then invited to his quarters a number of gentlemen, without distiction or party, whom he had previously known, and who had advanced to renew their acquaintance.

At their quarters, the officers waved the discussion of politics, which was frequently introduced by the citizens, and passed over without notice many insulting and impertinent observations, which were made upon the army, and upon the subject of the capture of gen. Hull. About nine o'clock, a non-commissioned officer entered, and informed Maj Smith, that his presence was necesssary at the soldiers quarters—He immediately left the room in company with captain Howard, and both of them without arms. When they reached the Meeting House, they found that there had been an attack upon one of the centinels—that the citizens in a large body were paraded before the line of centinels, threatening to drive them from the ground and the soldiers from the Meeting House. Swearing that they would call upon the militia, if it could not be effected without, and appeared to have taken offence because the soldiers were quartered in the Meeting House. It was also discovered, that at that moment a citizen was attempting to wrest a musket from one of the centinels. Maj. Smith instantly requested the citizen who had hold of the gun to let it go, commanded the other centinels who were approaching to his relief, not to injure the man, and begged the citizens to take him away, as the soldiers had no wish for a contest with the citizens.—The man refused to desist, and many of the citizens, by their language encouraged him in his attack. The citizens continued to press, in a more threatening manner, encouraged by the forbearance which was exercised towards them. Maj. Smith was then necessitated to order ten men to leave the Meeting House with their arms and take the assailants into custody;—this was done, and one of the guard carried the man, whose name was Goodrich, into the house, where he was secured.—The remainder of the guard were ordered to remain within the line of centinels, with their bayonets charged; they were, however, particularly directed not to advance, but to keep the mob from crowding forward, which, with the utmost violence they attempted to do.

Major Smith during this time, repeatedly requested the citizens to retire—but they only continued their efforts. He was then in front of the guard, keeping the citizens back with his hands—and in consequence of the pressure was obliged, in his own defence, to sieze a musket, and let it fall to a charge; the citizens crowding forward one of them, who was said to be col. Goodrich, being pushed, or throwing himself upon the bayonet, (which was not advanced) received a slight wound. This man, Goodrich, was evidently intoxicated, and was cursing the army, and appeared to be the leader of the mob.

The citizens now growing more and more violent, and appearing to increase in numbers, twenty men, in addition to the ten which had been previously called out, were ordered from the house; on perceiving them, the citizens in some measure desisted from their attack.

Upon perceiving this spirit, maj. Smith directed the soldiers to fall back two paces, and informed the citizens that if they did not pursue, the soldiers would all be ordered into the meeting house. The citizens not advancing, the soldiers entered the house; Goodrich, who was a prisoner there, was released, the centinels were reposted and doubled, and the officers returned to their quarters.

Those gentlemen who had previously been with the officers, again returned to them—and major Smith hoped the evening would pass away without any further disturbance—he expressed this hope to the company, and it is a fact that they concurred to a man in applauding the prudence which had been exercised by maj. Smith and the officers in suppressing the tumult and repelling the attack.

Towards the close of the evening, Charles Dewey, esq. who was one of the foremost in the ranks of the assailants of the soldiers, came into the room and requested major Smith to answer him unequivocally, "whether he would submit the affair to the decision of the civil magistrates of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or would resist their authority." Major Smith standing before Mr. Dewey, with his hands behind him, replied that it was an impertinent and *pettifogging* question, and one which he had no authority to ask. Dewey immediately struck maj. Smith a blow over the face with his fist, and instantly called for HELP. A number of citizens rushed into the room as if by pre-concert, to the assistance of Dewey—armed with pen knives, tongs, andirons, and other weapons—they attempted to strike, and slightly wounded with their knives several of the officers; the room however was soon cleared—and Dewey, although he had the audacity to strike, he had neither the strength nor spirit to support the attack, was thrust out. After the room was cleared of all the citizens, maj. Smith went into the crowd where Dewey was, told him he must consider himself a prisoner, and took him by the shoulder, and led him without difficulty, by force into his room. Dewey had lost his "*help*," and begged in the most abject manner of maj. Smith to protect him. He was protected from the effects of that indignation which his misconduct had excited against him. Afterward in compliance with his entreaties, and that of the citizens generally, he was released upon his promise to go immediately away, and of the citizens that they would disperse.

The next morning when the troops were about a mile from the town, a man on horseback came up within one or two rods, and told maj. Smith that he was his prisoner—maj. Smith replied to the man, that he was mistaken—The man then said he had a warrant to arrest maj. Smith, and must do his duty—Major Smith told him to do his duty, but not to do it in such a manner as to interfere with his duty. The man without attempting to come nearer rode away.

The subscribers having examined the foregoing, certify that all the facts stated therein are true.

JOS. L. SMITH,
Maj. 25th Regt. U. States Infantry.
GEORGE HOWARD,
Capt. 25th Regt. U. States Infantry.
HENRY DYLE,
Lieut. 25th Regt. U. States Infantry.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.

On the 16th inst. a boat belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, of this village, was freighted for Erie, went out of port in the morning, but the wind hauling unfavorably, she made but little progress; in a short time a British armed boat came out from under point Albino and gave chase; the boatmen run ashore a few miles above 18 mile creek, abandoned the boat and tried to obtain assistance from the people on shore, but obtaining only 3 or 4 old muskets, in bad order, they could make no opposition; the British boat came up and towed away the deserted boat, with all the property, which consisted of 45 barrels of salt, shipped by General Porter of Erie, the remainder of the loading chiefly belonging to Mr. Lovejoy, whose loss is not less than 1,000 dollars.

PLUNDERING.

On the 15th inst. a boat from Canada shore, landed a number of soldiers near Sturgeon Point, who stopped a wagon and seized a quantity of Leather, and afterwards entered the house of Mr. N. Lay, the family having previously fled to the woods, and pillaged all the wearing apparel, not even excepting the small articles of women and children's wear—all the bed furniture, sheets, pillow cases, &c.—all the provision they could carry off—all the kitchen furniture, they could not take, they destroyed—and afterwards took a calf tied near the house and carried off the booty to their boat. Mr. Lay's loss was not less than 300 dollars. The house of Mr. Gate's was then plundered of 60 or 70 dollars worth of furniture, &c. another house was plundered of several articles, the amount of which we have not ascertained. We understand that measures will be taken to reclaim the property.

A small Set Off.

In the morning of the 14th inst. a British boat was observed floating down the Niagara river near the shore at Black Rock. The centry hailed the boat but receiving no answer, a party of soldiers embarked in an old ship's boat at the lower village and pursued and overtook the enemy at an island about half a mile below. The British boat was entered and taken as we understand with charged bayonets—not a single life was lost on either side! The crew of the prize consisted of one swivel, 1 keg powder, 1 do. balls, 1 saddle, 1 bridle, and oars, &c. all which surrendered unconditionally prisoners of war; it is however, stated, that a part of the prisoners will be exchanged immediately. The boat was a very fine one; the *Hull* sound, and worth nearly 200 dollars.

A general court martial was held at Lewistown, on the Niagara frontier, on the 23d ult. by order of General Stephen Van Rensallaer, on Capt. Samuel Jennings, of Lieut. Col. Philetus Swift's regiment of militia, who, after mature deliberation on the part of the court, of the testimony adduced, was found guilty of having detained for his private use, thirty days at a time, the whiskey rations of four of his privates—of having embezzled the pay of the drummer of his company—and also, of embezzling ten dollars the property of the United States, He was sentenced to be CASHIERED. and to pay and to restore the amount of property detained and embezzled.

Nothrern Whig.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

MR. POPE.

The FEW federalists who live in, and about Lexington and Georgetown, have lately received this senator into FULL COMMUNION—and expect by frequent repetitions of the ceremony of initiation, to give the public an high opinion of the value of their convert—They are mistaken—They, but throw out a *Tub* to catch a *Whale*, who suppose Kentuckians will ever support Mr. Pope, *because federalists honour him with public dinners.*

—

Some of our federal politicians think they will promote their cause, by giving Mr. Pope public dinners—Would they not have done it better, by providing him with a pair of *spurs* to expedite his journey to Washington?

—

Mr. Pope admitted at a dinner party in Fayette, that he was fond of public life—So was general Hull—*We hope*, both were not influenced by the *same motives.*

—

Why do all the federalists support Mr. Pope? asked one republican of another—"Birds of a feather, flock together," was the reply—and, says a third—"it is well known, that federalists would not give him dinners, unless they could eat cheek by jowl together."

—

It is said that part of the toasts drank at Mr. Pope's Georgetown dinner, have been suppressed. Was that one, which named De Witt Clinton as our next president not published, because Mr. Pope did not wish to commit himself too far?

GENERAL HULL.

The friends of General HULL contend, that he made no bargain with Mr. Foster, the British minister for the delivery of Detroit, to Gen. Brock. Agreed: 'Tis of no consequence to us, whether he made it at Washington, or in the Lakes with Foster's agent. But, if we are permitted to connect the actions of *great men together*, may we not ask, whether Mr. Pope supports the election of De Witt Clinton as president by reason of a bargain struck with him previous to, or since his departure from Washington?

—

Many—nearly all of the heroes of the revolution are gone—their memories are engraven on our hearts, and the legacy of freedom rested from tyranny and oppression, purchased with their blood, is still held most dear.—In taking a view of our political situation, the mind intuitively wanders over the different states in the union—enquires the parts they performed during that sanguinary contest—the parts they have again to perform—who were the champions of liberty, and who presided in the gubernatorial chair?—Have we such meritorious characters now, as then adorned our country?——Notwithstanding the most unaccountable and determined opposition to the republican administration, by an unprincipled faction, leagued with tories and emissaries, the survey is pleasing. But in few states adverse principles prevail—and where executive influence has been exercised to damp our sacred cause, associations are formed for voluntary enrolment, that will meet the times.

The following address of the Governor of North-Carolina, will be read with interest and pleasure:—

To my Fellow-Citizens,

And particularly the Young Men *of N. Carolina.*

Not long since the American Standard was planted on the shores of Canada. Our Army was composed of as brave men as ever graced the service of any power on earth. The patriotism, military skill and integrity of the commanding General were never questioned. Our enemy's country being thus invaded by an army composed of such brave men, headed by a General in whom it was believed were united all the qualifications necessary to constitute an able and intrepid commander, could not fail to inspire the Government and people of the United States with the utmost confidence that the advantages gained could and would be maintained against any opposing force that could be brought into action before the arrival of the re-inforcements destined for that army. This confidence was of short duration. It quickly gave way to doubts and apprehensions; which were scarcely entertained before they were confirmed. To the great surprise and astonishment of all, this brave and intrepid army, eager for battle, has been, by capitulation, surrendered by their General *without firing a gun*, to a force consisting mostly of miserable savages whose flight before artillery or the bayonet in open combat is as certain as that they are used in repelling them. Whilst this strange, this inexplicable conduct of the General drew tears from his valiant soldiers, it inflicted a wound upon his country's fame. Shall that fame continue to be tarnished? *The brave sons of the* WEST *answer in the negative. They are voluntarily repairing to their country's standard to retrieve its tarnished reputation. Their* EXAMPLE *followed*, and the enemy will quickly, be taught that out of this reverse of fortune will, eventually, grow an army capable of bearing down all opposition and dictating its own terms within the walls of Quebec. Will you, patriotic sons of North-Carolina, hesitate to follow their noble example, to fly to your country's standard to share in achievements which will cover their authors, with immortal glory and renown? Can you behold the bleeding wounds of your country and not with eagerness fly to its defence? Can you with cold indifference contemplate the *horrid massacres perpetrated on our frontiers* by the deluded and merciless savages *instigated by our no less barbarous enemy?* Can you repose when you reflect that you might be instrumental in rescuing thousands of defenceless women and children from the *torture*, from the *tomahawk* and from the *scalping-knife?* No, assuredly not. To answer these questions in the affirmative would be to charge you with being unsusceptible of that patriotic ardour which animates and rouses your brave countrymen of the West—with a shameful disregard of the wounds inflicted upon your country's reputation—and a total want of feeling for the unparelleled distresses and sufferings of the unfortunate and unprotected citizens on the frontiers. Your patriotism, your honour and your philanthropy disdain such charges. Will you hesitate then to obey the dictates of your feelings? Shew by your acts that you are determined to co-operate with your brave countrymen, not only in obliterating the foul stain which your country has received, but in effectually reducing and subduing the British forces and the ferocious and blood-thirsty savages.

Form Volunteer Companies and make a tender of services to the President of the U. States. You have already been informed that he is authorised, by an act Congress passed 6th February, 1812, to accept the service of 50,000 volunteers. *Under that act let your tender be made.* When you are enrolled and your services accepted you will be organized by the President, and when called on duty, your services will be required for twelve months. You will be armed and equipped and paid by the General Government. Those of you who may prefer a more permanent establishment, will render yourselves still more useful by filling the ranks of the regular army. It is unnecessary to detail the inducements offered to those patriots who may have a wish to join that description of force. Suffice it to say, that when they are weighed by him who may be inclined to prefer the regular service, they will be sufficiently powerful to determine him to enter it without hesitation. To be a *soldier* in time of war is an *honor* which will not fade when his services are at an end. Those who fall in defence of their country, will live in the remembrance of a grateful posterity—and those who live to see peace restored upon terms compatible with the honor and dignity of their country, will not only be hailed as its brave defenders, but will thenceforward enjoy the blissful consciousness of having performed their duty in the arduous conflict, the termination of which had reflected lustre upon the American character. They will not only *themselves*, enjoy the well earned fruits of their services, but their descendants will enherit the glory and renown which their bravery and patriotism had guaranteed to them.

Conscious, Fellow-Citizens, that you are fully impressed with a due sense of the justness of the cause in which our country is at present engaged, and of the propriety of placing yourselves in an attitude to afford it prompt and effective support, I entertain the pleasing hope that in prosecuting the war, you will not furnish grounds to be charged with delinquency by the citizens of our sister states.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HAWKINS.

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From the New-York Phœnix.

THE COALITION.

On Tuesday evening the 15th ult. assembled in this city, at mr. Kent's tavern in Broad street, a *grand caucus*, or convention of FEDERAL DELEGATES from about TWELVE states in the Union, together with a few apostate republicans.

From our own observation, and from information derived from different individuals, we believe the following list of names will comprise nearly the whole of the persons present:

Massachusetts—TIMOTHY PICKERING, Harrison G. Otis, Mr. Thorndyke, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Biglow, and Mr. Quincy.

Connecticut—Mr. Daggett, Mr. Dana, and Mr Durytt.

Rhode-Island—Mr. Channing, Mr Ives, and Ben Hagard.

Vermont—Mr. Noyce, and Mr. Lankton.

New-York—Barnet Gardenier, Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Coleman, Mr. King, Mr. Radcliff, & Mr. Woolcolt.

New-Jersey—Mr. Stockton, Mr. Boudinot, and Mr. Ogden.

Pennsylvania—Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Binny, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Merridith, and Mr. Wharton.

Maryland—GOODLOE HARPER, and Mr. HANSON.*

Virginia—Geo. Hay, Mr Taylor, and John Randolph.

North-Carolina—Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Butler attended from some one of the states, and from South-Carolina a letter was received from C. C. Pinkney, declining attendance—but stating his willingness to concur in the nomination of a suitable *federal* candidate, to be supported for the office of President at the ensuing election.

The caucus continued their meetings for three successive evenings. They commenced their proceedings by an enquiry for a suitable federal character to be nominated, as usual with the party, and supported as a candidate for the presidency, at the ensuing election. During this enquiry, and at the request of Mr. Harper of Maryland, a certain federal lawyer of this city, of no great note, waited on Mr. De Witt Clinton, and obtained his explicit answers to certain questions in relation to the course he would pursue, as it respects Great Britain, in case he should be elected president;—which answers he reported to said Harper, or to the said caucus.

A proposition was made in said caucus to support Mr. Clinton as their candidate at the ensuing election. That Mr. Rufus King, Mr. Radcliff, and Mr. Woolcott, to their credit as federalists, were the only persons opposed to the proposition. They contended for a nomination of a distinguished *federal* candidate, of longer standing in the party than Mr. Clinton, and the former gentleman signalized himself in an able and eloquent speech on the occasion, honorable to himself and to his party. He was warmly opposed by Messrs. Otis, Dagget, Hopkinson and Hay, who spoke in great length in reply; they said *that it was useless for the party to throw away their votes in attempting to elect a decided federal candidate. That they must unite with some other individual, opposed to the present administration, and who is capable of making a diversion in the ranks, if ever they expected to rise as a party.* The meeting were generally of that opinion, and concluded to abandon their enquiry for a federal candidate, and did adjourn without making any public nomination, or any other nomination at all of a candidate of their own party.

That there was a general understanding, without any formal resolution, entered into to support Mr. Clinton, should there be any prospect of his obtaining a share of the republican votes.

Mr. THOMAS W. MOORE, *the late British consul from Philadelphia*, attended in the city during the caucus and was closetted much of the time with certain members of said caucus in a certain house in Pine street.

It is said, that NO MONEY IS TO BE SPARED to carry the object of the caucus into effect.

* The Editor of the *Federal Republican*, and author of the riots at Baltimore.

GRAND CAUCUS.

We are authorised to state to the public, that a grand caucus, consisting of 70 federal delegates from the different states, held on Thurday last, at Kent's tavern, in Broad street, the hon. DE WITT CLINTON was (with but two exceptions) unanimously nominated as the federal candidate for the presidency, and *Jared Ingersoll* for the vice-presidency of the United States, at the ensuing election.

And we are further authorised to state, that the conditions of the bargain offered by the federal and embraced by the Clintonian party, were in substance as follows:

1. That in the event of the election of their candidate, *a cessation of hostilities against the British should take place within 24 hours thereafter.*

2. That the Clintonian and federal parties should participate equally in the offices of state.

3. That the seat of government should be removed to New-York or Philadelphia.

N. Y. Pub. Adver.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!

More lies have been printed and told on this subject to frighten the people into the support of federal men, than probably there will be cents required of the people by taxes in a year, excepting such only as they at present pay, and which no man, who loves his country, and prizes its blessings, can complain of.—The prospect is fair, that there will be *no need of new taxes!*—The *revenue* of the current year will certainly be very great—and, we trust, equal to the *expenditures.*—But if the people are to dismiss *Republicans* for fear of being taxed, *who will they put in power* to avoid taxation?—Surely *not the Federalists*—for they must certainly remember that *when Federalists had power* they laid taxes on, one upon another, until the people would no longer bear it, and turned them out of office! And *the very taxes* which *Federalists laid on*—REPUBLICANS TOOK OFF!—And from the mere apprehension that Republicans may probably have to resort to taxes, although there is no prospect that it will be necessary, and although they have given ample proof by repealing federal taxes, that they will not resort to them unless they are necessary—from this mere apprehension, we say, to dismiss *Republicans* who have taken off the old and laid on no new taxes, and to bring in *Federalists*, who once already loaded us with taxes, and would doubtless do it again had they the power, would be more foolish than a leap *from the frying-pan into the fire!*—The people are not so short in memory nor so shallow in understanding as to do this. They recollect the *Republicans took off* the Internal taxes which *Federalists laid on*—they know that for eleven years *Republicans* have *done without* internal taxation—they will see the probability that *the immense and increasing revenue* since the war commenced on our part, will render any new taxes unnecessary—and they will consider all the calculations and declarations of federalists on the subject as only *electioneering stories*—designed to scare them out of their senses and cheat them out of their votes.

Trent. T. Amer.

LOANS.

How can *Federalists* bear to hear the name of loans, much less to mention it themselves, when they cannot have forgotten that THEY BORROWED large sums of money, and gave *eight per cent* for a part of it, notwithstanding they were drawing all they could from the people by their system of *internal taxation!*—Republicans, since they have been in power, have paid off about *forty millions of dollars* of the Old Debt, besides the *interest*—and if there is now, in a struggle to maintain our independence, and every thing dear to freemen, a necessity to borrow money for a year or two, have not Republicans a right to do it?—And are *Federalists* authorised, by their past conduct, to find fault with them?—Republicans must borrow a great many years, to get in debt as much as they have paid off since they have had the management of our affairs—and this, there will be no danger of their doing, nor of their giving *eight per cent* for what they do loan!

Ibid.

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It is singular, how clamor and perseverance impose upon the community!

Who would believe that the federalists of 1812, are the same party of federalists that existed when Mr. Jefferson came into office as President? Who would believe it, if the contests of the Federal Gazettes were the only criterions we had to judge by?

In 1801, the first clamor set up was concerning the abolition of internal taxes, and the abrogation of the midnight judiciary system. Destruction was to overwhelm the republic if those things were done away. They were annihilated, and no destruction ensued.

About the same time a French fleet appeared in the American seas. Robert Goodloe Harper immediately raised a riotous uproar in the Anti-Democrat at Baltimore, that the French were about to invade the country. Yet no invasion took place.

When Louisiana was purchased, that was to ruin the country. But the nation is not yet ruined.

Next Mr. Jefferson's red breeches were to burn up the country. And we have seen nobody scorched.

The British under a pretended rule of '56, swept the ocean in 1805-6 of our ships and merchandize. The federalists were up in arms and insisted on vengeance.

The republicans proceeded to retaliate; and the federalists directly chopped about, and began to justify the British, whom they had before condemned.

Thus changing, and thus wheeling from right to left, for ten years, the federalists have started afresh as the friends of *peace!* They are the *only* friends of peace, if you believe them. Friends of peace, and friends of *commerce!* You hear not one word from them concerning the *rights* of commerce, or the *rights* of the nation.

If in charity, we believe these brawlers, what are we to think of them?

They are for peace, *at all events.* Therefore, they are the friends of *submission.*

They are for free commerce, without war. But, without war, there is no free commerce. What is the conclusion? Why, as the federalists are not for war, and are for commerce at any rate, they are in favour of accepting commerce by *submission* to British outrages.

Look at their arguments which way you will, the federalists acknowledge themselves the friends of *submission* to British power. And notwithstanding we hear nothing from them but *peace* and *commerce*, they are notoriously *the same old party* that opposed the republicans in the year 1801. All their former predictions have been falsified—Then who will believe them?

Virginia Argus.

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Doctors will differ. Governor Griswold and his council say, there is no danger of invasion at New London. The directors of the two banks in that city, have removed their specie back into the country. Can they tell for what? As they may be found to differ from his excellency, a third party might be called to decide. And the president of the United States has decided, and so has congress, that danger of invasion does, and shall exist, unless we can carry on war without such danger. But bank directors generally calculate on more certain and correct principles than speculative politicians, and they have determined that their cash is in jeopardy, the opinion of his excellency and his council to the contrary notwithstanding.

N. Y. Columbian.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

The orders from the President of the United States, given Captain Wood of the Engineers a short time since, to rebuild Fort Griswold, on Groton shore, [Connecticut] we are informed, have been countermanded; the President giving as his reason, that if, as the Governor and Council assert, *there is no danger of the state being invaded*, there can be no need of spending money on the fortifications.—*Bost. P.*

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For the Kentucky Gazette.

JOHN POPE, ESQ.

This gentleman was a favourite son of Kentucky. Born in her wilds and cherished with her milk, he arose to manhood under the most flattering circumstances. Having received an education better than was customary in early days, and possessing qualities which attracted the admiration of his acquaintance, he was marked as a youth who was one day to perform a conspicuous part on the political theatre of his country. There were many favourites—but none stood higher in the public estimation than Mr. Pope.

The loss of NICHOLAS and BRECKINRIDGE was deeply felt—the respect paid to their memories, testify their worth—Kentucky felt as she ought—like a family, bereaved of its venerable head, she turned her eyes upon her numerous sons—John Pope stood amongst the foremost. Early acquainted with the political sentiments of the people, it was presumed he would respect them—he won their confidence, and was elected a member of Congress.

The conflicting opinions and interests of the different states were here to be represented. He well knew a faithful discharge of his duties, would elevate him in the affection of his fellow-citizens; and that a dereliction from them, would forfeit their future confidence. His path was plain—his cause good. He was not the foolish messenger of a stupid people—but was clothed with the dignified authority of an enlightened state, to represent *her will* in the national council.

His first offence was committed by voting for a renewal of the charter of the U. States Bank. Had the political sentiments of the people of Kentucky been fluctuating; or too highly heated by faction and division—had they not always been uniform, for this deviation from their wish, an apology might have been offered. But Mr. Pope well knew their sentiments—he heeded them not—his brain had been inflated at the city of Washington, and he boldly pronounced himself the master, instead of the servant of his constituents. 'Twas his first offence—the balsom of pity and forgiveness was poured into the wound—time would have made a cure—but a second one, great and unpardonable, was committed.

To repeat the reasons why the U. S. should have declared war against Great-Britain, is unnecessary. The injuries which she had borne with both on sea and land, justified the measure. The voice of America cried for war—the world will acknowledge its justice—and Heaven will smile upon the deed. Congress had tried experiment after experiment, for a redress of grievances, without effect—At length a just cause for an appeal to arms was decreed. The crisis had arrived which was to give America a character—to blot out the charge of imbecility, and establish her rank among the nations of the earth. Her political existence was at stake—Preparations for war were made. Men, supplies, &c. were granted. Mr. Pope voted with the majority. But when the final question was put for a declaration of war, Mr. P. in his deliberative wisdom, voted against it. Strange inconsistency!—Lucifer fell from Heaven, and so has John Pope fallen from the elevated place which he once held in the affections of his fellow-citizens.

When the news of Mr. P's voting against the declaration of war was heard, the people of Kentucky were thunderstruck. He had sanctioned all the preparatory measures, and they fondly hoped their confidence had not entirely been misplaced—an event, so much desired, would have given him another hold on their affections.—He has justly been pronounced unworthy of further confidence, as he had misrepresented their will, and exposed his own inconsistency. The public papers and the peoples' voice saluted him with his returning reception at home. No longer the heart-cheering smile of gratulation beams upon him—keen-eyed suspicion darts her penetrating glance---he feels the justice of the reproach---bows down his head, and pursues his solitary way.

But—"*man is a sociable being*"—and Mr. Pope is fond of company.

At a meeting of the members of Congress for the purpose of ascertaining their disposition in regard to the ensuing Presidential election, it was determined to support JAMES MADISON as President, and ELBRIDGE GERRY as Vice-President of the United States. To preserve unanimity committees of correspondence were appointed from each representation—Mr. P. was one for this state. He had voted for the republican ticket---he accepted the appointment. Finding upon his return, that his conduct had awakened the indignation of the people---*he wheels to the left*—courts the approbation of the party he formerly contemned—lives upon their smiles—and partakes of the *Clintonian* and *Federal beverage.* Public dinners, toasts, &c. are published in the newspapers in honor of their chief. How is such inconsistency to be reconciled? But it has been said, that Mr. Pope is an "*honorable man.*"

OBSERVATOR.

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To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,—Many well meaning people, real friends of their country, are desirous of having Mr. Clinton for our next president. They do not bear in mind that the same men who brought forward Mr. Clinton, after *contracting* with him relative to the course he is to pursue in his administration—on a former occasion made a *similar contract* with col. Burr, and gave him their support, although the voice of the Nation had previously declared in favor of Mr. Jefferson. Do they remember, that on the failure of their project to bring in Burr, they expressed a determination not to acquiesce in the election of Jefferson, but that Chief Justice Marshall should perform the duties of the executive until the next election? Can republicans remember these circumstances and vote for Mr Clinton?

RUSTICUS.

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COMMUNICATION.

Every one acquainted with the course of reading of the *religious** Squire "Stink," must believe that the elegant lines published by him, must have been pointed out by his *employer.* The following, although from a vulgar author, appear to fit the Squire at least as well as those introduced by him, do the Editor of the Gazette.

"I make no doubt, but you have seen
The playful boys, upon the green,
Choose out two *dogs*, and for their fun,
Encourage, clap, and set them on.
Furious they growl, they snap, *not bite*—
So war the quills when DUNCES write"

* The Squire has not informed us what is to become of the poor hopeless *sinner*, as he is not to be admitted into hell. He can point to chapter and verse where provision is made for him.

The manes of Capt. Raccoon Skin.

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COMMUNICATION.

SQUIRE STINK.

Vain man!—How were his olfactory nerves offended with the smell of dead horses near *Tadpole Hall!*—No, no—I tell you it was with a *Congressional Caucus!*—A Congressional Caucus?—What is that?—Ask the learned Squire.—Go to thy friend the Doctor—it is possible he may make for thee an amalgamation suited to thy distempered nerves, or an extract from the last edition of Pope, "O that those who are in power were out, that we might get in!"

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TO THE EDITOR.

"*Natchitoches, Sept. 5*, 1812.

"The republican volunteers under the immediate command of Col. MAGEE are now in full march for St. Antonio, consisting of 500 men, principally late citizens of the U. States. Their numbers are daily encreasing by parties of 15, 20 and upwards, to the number of almost whole companies, from Natchez and Opelousas, compleatly armed. Gov. CLAIBORNE has issued his proclamation forewarning all citizens from engaging in the enterprize, at the same time ordering or requiring the civil authorities to be vigilent in preventing or suppressing any combination within the jurisdiction of the state for the purpose of setting on foot an expedition against a power with whom the United States are in amity and peace.

"This proclamation has not the smallest effect. The people laugh at it while parties still pass through here avowing their object without any secrecy.

"A large quantity of flour was packed on mules from this place a few days ago for the supply of the army of the north, as it is termed. This army observes the strictest discipline and subordination, and will certainly effect something great under such a leader as Magee, who is actuated by the noblest motives, and a more entrepid enterprising man does not exist. St. Antonio will certainly fall into his hands. I am informed that the defection among the soldiers there will be very great; already there have a great number deserted to Magee. The Spaniards hail those strangers as friends and deliverers, treat them with confidence and hospitality and embrace them with enthusiasm. The eyes of this quarter of the world are directed to the west, and I believe but one sentiment pervades this little band of volunteers, that is, to die with their arms in their hands or form a junction with Reolle, the republican general in the interior.

"Several gentlemen of respectability and science are on their way to join them. Their cause is extremely popular, as they profess (the leaders) nothing but the amelioration of the condition of the most oppressed people in the world."

Reporter.

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Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Shelby, dated,

HEAD-QUARTERS PIQUA,
October 8th, 1812

A number of men have written home for articles of clothing, and I have promised them that they shall be brought on at the public expence. Bruce has the letters. I will thank you to have them forwarded, and direct the person whom you may appoint to receive them in Frankfort and Lexington to advertise when they are to be brought, and also to direct the friends of the men to have them well put up, and the label attached to them so well secured that it cannot be rubbed off and also to have the direction of company and regiment put on each.

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NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

"*Othello's occupation's gone.*"

This morning COOKE took leave of this worldly stage. GEORGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS COOKE, in the —— year of his age. The celebrity of this universally excellent player has received the approbation of all ranks and countries in so public and extensive a manner, as to bid defiance to eulogium. We need only remark, that "The Man of the World" has quitted it forever—Sir John now feigns not the sleep of death, and there may he in quiet lay till the last act, when "Richard will be himself again."

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The Judge of the admiralty court for the Norfolk district has ordered all British Goods now under seizure within his jurisdiction, by virtue of the Non-Importation law, to be delivered up to the owners, they giving bond.

Exercise in Writing.

MR. WORTHEN respectfully gives notice, that he will be ready to commence with a third and last course of lessons in this place, on Thursday the 29th inst. should a sufficient number, impressed with the utility of such an accomplishment, apply before that time.

Specimens of the rapid improvement made by his pupils in this town, to be seen at Messrs. Maccoun, Tilford & Co's. book-store.

44-1t Lexington, 26th Oct. 1812.

Take Notice,

THAT I shall attend at the house of James Vance, in Fayette county, on the 29th inst. and will continue there for eight or ten days, for the purpose of collecting notes given at my sale on the 29th of Oct. 1812. All those who owe me will, it is expected, come forward and lift their notes on that day.

ADAM WOODS.

Oct. 27, 1812. 44—1t*.

ARTICLES FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

SPIRIT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Meetings of citizens and conventions of delegates are daily held in different parts of this state, at which the most determined spirit is manifested to aid the government in its war with our anciet and implacable foe, and to support it against any efforts of treason or rebellion.

TRIUMPH OF VERMONT.

The Vermont Republican of Monday gives us the result of the election of 182 towns—all that have been heard from. These towns give a Republican majority of 3272!! The Representatives elected, so far as ascertained at that date, were 112 Republicans, and only 58 Federalists!

It is now reduced to a certainty that the Republicans of North Carolina, have, as usual, succeeded in their election—notwithstanding federal abuse, intrigue and exertion!——This was the only southern state on which federalists pretended to calculate—and here they are disappointed.

PATRIOTISM OF CONNECTICUT.

Subscription papers, pledging the signers to the support of the general government, are circulating in all the towns of Connecticut, and succeeds beyond the most sanguine expectations. The friends of government are found to be so numerous, as to put at defiance the threats of its enemies of revolting from the union, resisting the laws, &c.

OUR REVENUE.

A southern paper estimates the revenue from imposts this year at twenty millions of dollars. It will probably far exceed that sum. But admitting it does not, it will defray all the expenses of government, civil and military.

MIDDLEBURY, (Ver.) Sept 30.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Montreal to a gentleman in this village, dated Sept. 18, 1812.

"Montreal, and indeed the whole province as far as I have seen, presents truly a martial appearance. The inhabitants here from the age of sixteen are all soldiers. Whole companies of militia have volunteered and saved the necessity of drafting. In some companies, they were not quite so patriotic. Yesterday a beautiful company of English soldiers from the West Indies arrived in town, to the number of two or three hundred, and more are daily expected. It is hardly possible to believe that any soldiers in the world can go through the manual exercises with more regularity, and exactness than the British soldiers we have here."

A gentleman directly from Montreal confirms the representation in the above letter; and adds, that he learned when there, that 14 transports had arrived at Quebec, from the West Indies, bringing three thousand troops, two thousand of which were blacks; and five thousand more were daily expected. The same gentleman informs us, that he was on his return at the Isle le Noix, which commands the entrance into Canada by water—that the British had strongly fortified that place—that they had 1500 troops on that Island—that the enemy had effectually obstructed the passage of the river on both sides of the island except a channel for sloops, across which they have thrown a heavy chain;—and that they had drawn from the St. Lawrence into the Joral river, to be used in Lake Champlain, 4 gun boats, and were drawing the fifth, when he was there.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 18.

Arrived, this evening H. M. ship Atalanta, from Halifax, in 26 days; has brought over Mr. Foster, British Envoy to America, Col. Barclay British Consul; and Mr. Hamilton, Secretary; the latter landed and set off with despatches for London; he left New-York, 7th July

WINDSOR, Aug. 20. The destination of the 2d battalion 89th, has been altered, and they are now to proceed to North America. The Prince's Regiment, the 10th is not to have a man in it under five feet seven. All under this standing are to be discharged.

From the Western Intelligencer.

The council with the Indian tribes on the western frontier having been concluded, the commissioners deem it their duty to give to their fellow citizens a concise view of the proceedings and result.

The Delaware and Shawnoe tribes together with several of the Kickapoos, Seneca, Mingoe, and Wyandots attended.

The commissioners according to their instructions have endeavoured to ascertain their views and dispositions, they informed them of the inevitable consequence of any act of hostility on their party. That the president stood in no need of their assistance in the war with Great Britain, and that for their own sakes he desired them to remain quiet and pursue their usual occupations.—The chiefs in behalf of the tribes that attended have made professions of friendship and attachment to the U. S. have in the most positive manner declared their determination to adhere to and observe the existing treaties, to remain neutral in the present war, and to reject the overtures of the British (which they state to have been repeated and pressing,) to engage in it—they have engaged by the most solemn promise to restrain their young men from hostile acts against us, and have agreed to be responsible for their conduct, and to prohibit hostile Indians from going to their towns, and to give notice of any premeditated hostility—the commissoners presume not to judge of the sincerity of professions, especially of the professions made by savages it being the alone prerogative of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to judge the heart, but considering that their conduct will accord with their obvious interest, and having taken every possible means to ascertain their views, have from the result of their inquiries formed the opinion that their professions are sincere, and accordingly in virtue of their instructions given the tribes who attended, assurance that no act of hostility will be committed against them by any citizen of the United States while they observe a peaceable conduct.

The commissioners were of opinion that the non-attendance at the council by any tribe after having been invited, was such evidence of an hostile disposition, as to justify the suspension of the delivery of their annuities or presents—No goods, either as annuities or present, have been delivered except to the tribes who attended, nor has ammunition or other implements of war been given in any case.

R. J. MEIGS,
T. WORTHINGTON, } Commissioners.
J. MORROW,

GALLANT ACTION—AT SEA.

Copy of a letter from William B. Dobson captain of the Teazer, addressed to her late commander, Captain Wooster of this city.

SIR—I am sorry to inform you, that on the 10th instant off Cape Sable, I fell in with two English ships in company. One mounting twenty guns, the other sixteen.—We engaged them both and came to close quarters, with grape and musketry, when the smallest ship struck. But the largest wore ship, and raking us, shot away three of our four shrouds and obliged us to haul off to repair. They unfortunately killed one man and wounded four—two we suppose mortally. We continued chace hoping afterwards to separate them, but found it impossible, and therefore gave up the chase.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM B DOBSON.

The schooner *James Madison*, Capt. BROOKS, (a Savannah revenue cutter) of 10 guns and 75 men, has been captured by the British frigate *Barbadoes*. The *James Madison* run into a fleet convoyed by the *Barbadoes* in the night, cut two of them out, and ordered them for the United States; one was said to have 300 hogsheads of sugar on board. Next night she dashed into the convoy again, and ranged up along side of the *Barbadoes*, (taking her to be a large merchantman,) fired several guns, and attempted to board her before she discovered the mistake; when she was taken. She was manned and sent with the fleet to England.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Arrived at Newburyport, on Wednesday, the privateer brig Decatur, Nicholas, from a cruise of 47 days, having captured 11 sail of English vessels, two of which, (the Duke of Savoy and Elizabeth) arrived several days since. August 23, she took brig Pomona, of two guns, from Aberdeen for the river St. Lawrence, and after disarming her, sent her to Halifax, as a cartel, with prisoners, 26th, took brig Devonshire, from Teignmouth for St. John's, loaded with green fish, and sent her to France, to sell her cargo; brig Concord from do. for do. in ballast, and burnt her; brig Hope, from do. for do. sent her to Halifax, as a cartel. 30th, took barque William & Charlotte, from Quebec for Portsmouth, E. with 500 tons timber, deals, &c. mounting 46 pounders, &c. and ordered her for the first port.—September 1, in about long 30, fell in with the St. Thomas fleet, and captured the ship Diana, 370 tons, loaded with sugar and rum, bound to Liverpool, mounting ten 9 and 12 pounders, &c.; and brig Fame of 180 tons, for Dublin, loaded with rum and sugar, 2 guns—ordered both for the first port in the United States.—16th, took ship commerce, (Watts, late master) from Demarara for Glasgow, 390 tons, and fourteen 9 and 6 pounders; loaded with sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee, and ordered her for the first port. [Had an engagement of about 25 minutes with this ship, in which her captain was killed by a cannon ball, 3 men killed and two badly wounded; the masts, hull, &c. considerably injured, and some of the guns dismounted. When she was first fallen in with, Capt. Watts requested the Decatur to send her boat on board, which was complied with, but the Lt. who went in her was detained, and put into the hold of the vessel, and orders given to fire into the boat, but Capt. Nicholas was too quick for him.]

The Decatur engaged a brig, belonging to the above fleet, under the guns of the Commodore's ship, but thinking the hazard too great to attempt boarding her, let her pass. She has made 120 prisoners, 60 of whom were sent to Halifax, and the remainder are on board; has only 30 of her crew on board, 81 being absent in prizes, and arrived previous to her. She has not lost a man during the cruize; has been to the long. of about 20, lat. 46; thence run down the Western Islands, over the Grand Bank by Halifax and home. Has been chased by several men of war, but escaped from them. Her sailing greatly exceeds the expectations of her owners.—She came into Newburyport in a very handsome style, with about 50 flags, of various kinds displayed on board of her.

Boston, Oct. 3.

A CURIOUS FACT.—A British brig has brought an American privateer into Portland, (Me.)

The privateersmen after capturing the brig, hoisted their vessel, which was a large boat, on board the brig, and proceeded into port.

"*New Bedford, Oct.* 5.—Arrived here this day, ship Whampoa, Capt. Waterman, of New-York, from Lisbon, which she left 1st Sept. A gentleman passenger informs that Lord Wellington had entered Madrid, where he took 3000 prisoners, and stores for 20,000 men:—That he had left a garrison in Madrid, and gone towards the north in pursuit of the French, and that the French had raised the siege of Cadiz. A Portuguese paper brought by this vessel, is said to contain the particulars of Lord Wellington's continued success. Flour $ 22 at Lisbon."

ATTENTION!

Swords, Epaulets, & Plumes,

For sale at the store of
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
Oct. 27, 1812. 44—3t.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the generous public that he has just received from Philadelphia, the fall fashions for this season, and it is with pleasure that he informs them he has at present some of the best workmen in Kentucky. He requests those who have favored him with their custom, to accept his humble thanks; and those who may choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done as well as it can be in any part of the world.

And he informs those gentlemen of the army, that he has just received a large supply of *Silver & Gold Lace Cord, &c.* and all kinds of trimmings suitable for uniforms.

SAMUEL OWINGS.
October 26, 1812. 44-tf

LEXINGTON:
TUESDAY....OCTOBER 27, 1812.

The last mails brought us but little news, either of a foreign or domestic nature. We have therefore selected from eastern papers, some articles, calculated to convey to our readers an idea of the politics of many of our sister states.

In consequence of the unexpected opposition made in this district to the election of electors, friendly to Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry, committees have been appointed in this and other counties, to select a ticket of four persons to to be voted for, and whom it is understood, they will recommend to the suffrages of the people. They were to meet yesterday at Paris; but we have not as yet heard the result of their deliberations. All the republican candidates, we further understand, have expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of this meeting: being convinced, that it is the only way to preserve the integrity of the republican party, and to defeat the manchinations and intrigues of our opponents, who it is said have held many *secret caucuses* in this and other places to devise plans by which they may rise into power, by our divisions.

A dinner was given to Mr. Pope on Saturday last, at Mr. Maxwell's spring, by his friends and *the federalists* of the neighborhood, as a testimony of *their approbation* of his public conduct. We understand that he delivered a very long speech in justification of himself, which we presume is but a copy of one promised in a late "Statesman."

GOOD SAYING.

A few days since, one of our drift wood politicians, read to a large company, the address of the New-York committee, recommending DE WITT CLINTON as our next President—when he came to that part of it, which recommended De Witt, because he was a relation by *blood*, to our late worthy Vice-President—Oh! Damn his *blood*—said an old gentleman who was by—it is not as good as a hogs—for of that, *my wife could make a* GOOD PUDDING.

The house of representatives of Tennessee have passed resolutions, and sent them to the Senate for their concurrence, stating that many horrid and inhuman murders had been committed by the Creek Indians on the people of that state, which were then unredressed, and no satisfaction, was either promised or expected from that confederacy, owing to the false representations of the Indian agent, Hawkins. They direct the governor of that state, to order into service on the frontier 10,000 militia; to send a messenger to the Creek nation, demanding the delivery of the murderers, and in case of refusal within 20 days, that he shall order out a force sufficient to exterminate the Creek nation.

The recruiting service has been so successful in the Carolinas, that major Gen. Pinkney has discharged the militia, stationed on the coast of N. Carolina.

The federalists have carried the general election in Maryland, in consequence of division among the republicans—In Philadelphia, where federal influence has predominated for some years, the republican party has been successful.

The city of London was illuminated for three successive nights in honour of Wellington's victory—during the last night, the crowd took the horses out of Lord Wellesley's (brother to Wellington) carriage, and drew it through the city.

OMINOUS.

When the American colours were hauled down at Detroit, through the treachery of Hull, in hoisting the British colours in their place, the rope broke and they fell to the ground. A second and a third time they were hoisted, but still the rope gave way. A British officer, who was standing by, exclaimed, "*By G--d we shall hold this place but a short time.*" We do not profess to be prophets, or to believe in signs and wonders; but will venture to assert that the exclamation of the officer will *prove true*.

COMMUNICATION.

A HINT.

Those who exhibit the *beacon* of *discontent* to the enemy, and *exult* in the capture of Hull, would do well to fly to their ally, now at Detroit.—The British governor ensures them protection; and we would rather meet them as *open enemies*, than as *treacherous friends*. The distinction which existed between WHIG and TORY in '76, is well remembered.

SHAVEBLOCK.

GEN. BROCK—*an American!*

Gen. BROCK is said to be a native of the state of Massachusetts; and, like Admiral COFFIN, (another American born) sought honor by promotion in the cause of Britain, against his native land.

Petersburg Int.

At the surrender of Detroit on the 16th day of August, 1812, Gen. Brock took possession of several pieces of artillery, which were captured from Gen. Burgoyne, at the battle of Bennington, on the same day 35 years before!!!

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"*Camp at Defiance, Oct.* 11, 1812.

"The left wing of the army is still here. Within a few days past, the building of block-houses &c. have progressed rapidly, and will be completed in a short time. The regiments of colonels Jennings, Barbee and Poague, remain at St. Mary's and at the block-houses lately built about midway between that point and this. These buildings are intended as *depots* of provisions, and to facilitate their transportation to the army. We cannot ascertain the time of our departure; as it depends entirely upon the accumulation of supplies *here*: but we expect it will happen about the 25th. It is supposed we shall meet the enemy at the Rapids. Within a few days we have discovered, that a body of Indians passed towards that place from the Wabash and other quarters. We have just heard of a large body being at Fort Wayne a few days ago, and that two men belonging to the garrison were killed.

"From the want of *mounted men*, our reconnoitering parties cannot take as wide a range, or explore the country as they used to do; and in consequence parties of Indians have passed us without being intercepted.

"Col. R. M. Johnson's corps of mounted volunteers have left us—their term of service had expired—it was inconvenient for the men composing it to remain longer from their families—and there was little prospect of their being *soon* engaged in *active service*. Whilst they remained, *they displayed a zeal and alacrity* honourable to themselves and to their commander—always ready to act, and *prompt* when acts were required of them. The conduct of some Ohio mounted men, by contrast, sets them off to great advantage. More of this, hereafter.

"In our march, and in the expeditions to the Indian towns, we did not receive the usual supply of provisions—with Harrison, there came plenty. Notwithstanding all obstacles, we expect to conquer Canada this winter; for we have now no doubt of supplies of every kind. *If the clothes arrive at the Rapids, we shall not suffer materially.*

Gen. Harrison has *said* correctly of General *Winchester—he is humane—and a good officer*—he discovers by his actions, the possession of talents and experience. *All* did not expect this, and *some officers assumed too much* in consequence. In an army, *but one can rule*. Harrison, *with a look*, can awe, and convince, or persuade, where some would be refractory. *He attends personally to every department—makes all do their duty—and appears better fitted to command than any other man whom I ever saw.—All are afraid and unwilling to meet with his censure.*"

ANOTHER EXTRACT.

"Colonel Johnson's corps was more conspicuous when contrasted with that from Ohio. I before noticed the retrograde movements of the party that accompanied the army to Fort Wayne from St. Mary's—at a time too when there was a prospect of being usefully employed; for the Indians can be surprised only by mounted men. On this occasion Gov Harrison addressed them in vain—they were determined to go home, notwithstanding the pledge given at St. Mary's to serve a certain number of days. During the expostulation the Governor observed, that he had discovered it was through the influence and advice of certain characters among them, who had been designated as *officers*, that they had been induced to fly from the service of their country, and to desert their posts at a critical moment. He also remarked, that those men aspired to offices—were in fact *candidates for the Assembly and for Congress*—Let no such men as these be trusted—rely upon it (said he) *they will sell you*, if ever it should be in their power.

"One of the gentlemen became very wrathy on the occasion, and threatened a dreadful vengeance on him who had so traduced the character of himself and his fellow-citizens—he wished to know the person who had given the information. My authority (said governor H.) is good, and cannot be doubted—and YOU are one of the men to whom I have alluded.—The fellow was silenced, and meanly shrunk away

"It was not expected we should again witness any thing of the kind on this campaign—but unfortunately very near the like has since occurred. Soon after the enemy arrived at this place, another body of *Ohio men* came up, under Gen. TUPPER, amounting to nearly 1000. They were ordered by the commander in chief to proceed immediately to the Rapids. Gen. Harrison left us, and the Ohio men remained encamped several days—and it seemed with every new day came some fresh difficulty. When all arrangements were seemingly made, it was discovered, that while hesitating they had consumed their provisions—fresh rations for eight days were issued, and their ammunition had been spoiled—one objection after another, until I believe Gen. Winchester actually ordered them off. We know not where they have gone—none believe they intended to go to the Rapids, for they took the *back track* towards St. Mary's. I have a high opinion of Gen. Tupper, and am in hopes he will be able to obey the orders from the commander;—but I fear there were some *candidates for congress* among his troops. The army will be detained one week longer on account of this visit, *for they actually consumed a week's rations, and in other respects injured the service.*"

"RETALIATION."

Some few days since, a militia soldier stationed at Champlain was taken by a party of Indians and carried over the lines where he is kept under guard. The fact being ascertained, a sergeant belonging to that station invaded the province, captured one of his majesty's subjects and brought him into camp—determined to have him under safe keeping, until an arrangement can be made for the exchange of prisoners. (*Phœnix.*

We are pleased to learn that, as a testimony of approbation of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. MORRIS, of the Navy, in the recent action between the Constitution and Guerriere, in which he was so severely wounded, the President has directed that he be promoted to the rank of *Captain* in the navy of the United States.

Nat. Int.

VINCENNES, Oct. 20.

On Friday morning the Indians killed a son of Mr. Thos. Hollingsworth, within ten miles of this place—they tomahawked, scalped and stripped him naked.

The night before they stole a number of horses from the neighborhood.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last Gen. Hopkins crossed the Wabash at Fort Harrison with about 2000 mounted men, with ten days provisions to proceed against the Indian towns—but whether against those up the Wabash or on the Illinois river, is still a mystery, but which a short time will unveil.

Capt. Beckes, with his company of rangers is also ordered up the Wabash, as is also Col. Miller's, and Col. Barbour's regiments of Kentucky militia—it is supposed they will proceed immediately as far up as Fort Harrison.

James Fisk, of Vermont, is appointed a judge of this Territory, in the room of judge Vander-Burgh, dec'd.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.

Arrived at this place yesterday morning, on their return home from the City of Washington, Gen. Wm. Clark, and the different Indian chiefs, who accompanied him to visit the President.

We are informed, the Indians are much pleased with their treatment, and generally disposed to embark in the war with, or without permission of the General Government; the Osages particularly, and the Seux, are highly exasperated against the Indians who destroyed Mr. Boolvin's property on the Prarie De Chien. The Sacs, Foxes and Ioways are also much displeased. We have reason to believe Gen. Clark will not oppose their wishes—indeed sound policy in the present critical posture requires it. Their young men cannot be restrained, and should an apposition be persisted in, they will join the enemy. *Courier.*

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, with two 74 gun ships and an armed brig, reached Halifax on the 27th ult. It is said that he is not possessed of those diplomatic powers with which busy rumor had cloathed him. *Nat. Int.*

The United States' frigates PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES' CONGRESS, and the brig ARGUS, sailed from Boston on the 9th inst. on a cruise. They are to be joined at sea by the frigate ESSEX and the ship WASP, from the Delaware. *Ib.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Frigates President and Belvidere.

The following *British* account of the execution done by the frigate President when in pursuit of the Belvidere, extracted from the London Courier of the 4th of August, may be considered as correct, and coming from authority next to official. It is an additional and gratifying evidence of the well directed fire of even our *Bow chasers*, and enable us to infer what would have been the consequences of one Broad-Side.

His Majesty's ship Trent, Cork Harbour, July 30, 1812.

"*My Lord*—I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, I have this moment received a letter from capt. Upton of his Majesty's ship Sybelle, communicating the intelligence that official accounts of the Declaration of War by America against Great Britain on the 17th of June, had been published at St. John's, Newfoundland, and that his M's. ship Belvidere had been attacked off Sandy Hook by three American frigates and 2 sloops, which she escaped from with the loss of seventeen men killed and 27 wounded; among the latter was Capt. Byron.

I have the honor to be, &c.

E. THORNBOROUGH, Vice Ad.

"The Right hon. Lord Forbes, Cork."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.

Arrived, the valuable British ship John, (late Tyrer,) Austin, prize master, from Demerara for Liverpool, captured 18th ult. lat. 33, long 57, after a short action, by the privateer Comet, capt. Boyle, of this port. The John is a handsome ship, about 400 tons burthen, mounting 14 guns, 35 men, coppered to the bends—is laden with 742 bales cotton, 230 hhds. sugar, 105 puncheons rum, 50 casks and 300 bags coffee, a quantity of old copper, and dye wood.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post, within the United States, or the Territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused (SEAL) the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1812, and the Independence of the United States, the thirty-seventh.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

Education.

ON the first Monday in November I propose recommencing my School—Board may be had at my house and in the neighbourhood for those who may wish to prosecute the study of language and science under my direction.

J. MOORE.

Vaucluse, near Lexington,
October 22d, 1812. } 44--3t.

For Sale,

AT TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT,

ON Thursday the 12th day of November next, on Curd's road, two and an half miles from Lexington, at the late dwelling of JOHN KAY, dec. a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of *BROOD MARES* and *COLTS*, of the best blood--Also some *YOUNG GELDINGS, COWS* & *CALVES—FARMING UTENSILS*, &c.—Some *CROP TOBACCO.* The purchaser giving bond with approved security for all sums over *twenty shillings*—that and under cash in hand. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when due attention will be paid by the executors.

ROBERT KAY,
MERRYMAN B. CURD.
October 22, 1812. 44--2t.

Wilson's Gramar.

A NEW edition, revised and corrected, is just published and for sale at this office.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Capt. John Beach.

SIR—TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 31st inst. we shall attend at the house of Griffin Yeatman, in the town of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, in order to take the depositions of Henry Bechtle and others, to be read in evidence in the following suits, viz. One wherein James Morrison and John W. Hunt are plaintiffs, and John Beach is defendant; and another wherein James Morrison is plaintiff, and John Beach is defendant, depending in the seventh circuit court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky district.

JAMES MORRISON,
JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, 5th Oct. 1812. 41-4

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-tf

Mountsterling Hotel.

JOSEPH SIMPSON

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved into that large and commodious building, formerly leased by him to Mr. Thrutton Taylor, where those who may be pleased so favor him with their custom may be assured, that every attention and assiduity will be paid to their accommodation and convenience. Travellers and others who may choose to be retired from the noise incident to public houses, can at all times be provided with comfortable private rooms. The utmost care will be taken to keep his bar well furnished with the most choice liquors the state will afford. His Stables are large and convenient, and attended by an excellent Ostler, whose diligence, fidelity and long experience in his business, well fit him for the performance of his duties.

Pasturage through the summer season and provender at all times will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Way bills, on an extensive scale, furnished travellers on application at the bar.

Mountsterling, Ky. May 4, 1812. 20-tf

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths & Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches, at their former stand opposite the Branch Bank, on Main street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

They have, and intend keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Gold & Silver Ware,

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

BRIDLE BITS, STIRRUP IRONS &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

Also, a general assortment of

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

Always on hand.

Wanted immediately, an *APPRENTICE* to the Brass Founding business. Also, one to the White Smith business. Any person wishing to learn either of the above branches, will be received on very liberal terms.

The highest price in cash will be given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

26-tf *June* 22d, 1812.

THOMAS YOUNG

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will keep a

BARBER'S SHOP

On Market street, adjoining M'Calla, Gains & Co's Apothecary Shop, and nearly opposite John Keiser's tavern. He keeps for sale spanish and domestic segars, and prime chewing tobacco, &c. &c. &c.

30-1y LEXINGTON, KY.

Stolen

FROM my farm about the 24th of August, a *Light Bay Horse* 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high, has a small star in his forehead, a small white saddle spot on his right side, thick mane & tail, nicked, but dont carry a high tail, low before, paces long and trots, carries his head low, short pastern joints, and in good order. A reasonable reward will be given for the horse, or for the discovery and prosecution of the thief to conviction.

Robert Barr.

Fayette, Sept. 12, 1812. 38-tf

N. B. If branded, he has Br on the near shoulder.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in Madison county, Ky. on the night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one or both of said feet. Branded on the ribs on the near side, 76; who ever delivers me the horse and detects the thief, or delivers the horse alone, or gives me information so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

June 26, 1812. 30

TAKEN UP by William Anness, living on James Marshall's plantation in Woodford county, within three miles of the court-house, living on the waters of Clear Creek, one *BAY MARE*, her off hind foot white, a star in her forehead, 12 years old, 14 1-2 hands high; appraised to $ 15 before me this 11th day of April, 1812.

42-*3t H. WATKINS, J. P.

Harrison Circuit Court,

September Term, 1812, *sct.*

PHILIP T. RICHARDSON, & JACOB LAUDEMAN, *Pl'ffs*
against
ANDREW M'KEMSON & JOHN M'KEMSON, *Def'ts.*
} *In Chancery.*

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant Andrew M'Kimson is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Attest,

40-8t *Andrew Moore, D. Clk.*

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT that I live in. The large two story framed house that Mr. Nathan Burrow's keeps store in, on which is a brick kitchen, with a room for servants, smoke house, dairy and pump, on Limestone street. Also the lot adjoining Todd's factory, fronting High and Water streets, 66 feet—about sixty building lots, lying between Steam-Mill street and Keiser's lot.

A tract of 400 acres of good land in Grayson county. A tract of 314 acres about 5 miles from Louisville. Three lots of land on Sandy, containing about ten thousand acres—and eighty-five acres adjoining the town of Lexington, which I will lay off in lots to suit purchasers, with the Houses, Barn, Garden, &c. &c.

The whole of this property, I would prefer selling to an individual, and will take in payment one half Bank Stock of Kentucky; 2,500 dollars in cash, and the balance in Ohio lands, that may be so situated as to suit me.

I will also sell a NEGRO WOMAN AND THREE CHILDREN, now at Mr. Dan'l. Bryant's, about 5 miles from town; or I will sell the whole of this property for a small part of the purchase money in hand, and the balance payable by instalments of one, two and three years. F. RIDGELY.

Lexington, Sept. 10th 1812. 38-6t

A great bargain for Cash in hand.

A SMALL FARM containing one hundred acres, with a handsome, new and convenient one story brick house & smoke house; also an ice house, and other useful log buildings; an excellent never failing spring: seventy-five acres under good fence, and in sight of the Stroud's road, two and a half miles from Lexington court-house. This land lies remarkably well, and is divided into 33 acres cleared, the balance wood. The buildings and other improvements have cost upwards of two thousand five hundred dollars within eighteen months, it will be sold for three thousand five hundred.—Possession may be had in a few weeks: the title to this tract is indisputable. It is presumed this property, from its vicinity to the town and other advantages, would be found a suitable residence for a man of business. For further particulars, enquire of *Edward Church,* living on the place.

September 30th, 1812. 41-tf

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the tomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of varions dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun by his widow in New York.

☞ They are for sale in Kentucky (*By her particular appointment*) at the stores of *Waldemard Mentelle,* Lexington, and *Dudley, Trigg & Dudley,* in Frankfort.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING,
FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A	
Abernathy Blaxton 2	Attkisson Thomas
Albritain James	Atchison Hamilton
Alexander Mrs. Ann	Adams Richard K.
Askey Thomas	Adams Levin
Alsop William	Adams Seth
Allnut William	Alexander Dudiath
B	
Brownlee George	Blackwell James
Burbridge Ezekiel	Boyce John 2
Bledsoe Richard	Busy James
Bryan David	Birch George
Barker William 3	Butler Thomas
Barr Robert sen.	Bean Joseph
Barr Thomas sen.	Brown John H.
Buckner Henry	Baldwin Henry
Barkley John	Browning Col. James
Boon Orvid	Beach Joseph
Brown Morgan	Brooks John
Boston Barbry	Brown Jackson T.
Brown Joshua	Bucy James
Barr Robert R.	Brown William 2
Bradley Jerry	Bradley Lucy
Beal Middleton	Buskirk Corn's. Van
Beard Miss Anna M.	G. Barnett Joseph
Boggs Miss Nancy	Bryant Joseph
Beard Maj. Hugh	Buckanan Miss Ann
Bolding Silah	Begar John
Bakewell Mr.	Brown William L.
Baker James	Back Harmon
Barkley Darcus T.	Bosworth Benajah
Brank Epham	Biddle John
Bryan John jr.	Bishop Levin B
Byrd William 4	Bramberger Frederick
Boatwrite John R.	Bodley, Clk. F. C. C. 2
C	
Corman Abraham	Chandler Henry W.
Chinn John 2	Carter Samuel
Cox John	Caldwell John M.
Crow John	Colbert Christopher
Caldwell Thomas	Croghan Doct. John
Clarke Mrs. Maria M.	Chiles John G.
Clarke William	Chinn William
Crutcher James	Crismon
Crostin Barbary	Catlett Miss Miriam
Carter Robert	Coons Martin
Clarke Micajah	Crawford Alexander
Campbell James M.	Cannon John
Clarke & Plumer	Caughey John
Coppock Benjamin	Cobb Dyer
Curd Price	Cain Thomas
Coleman Thomas	Champney Doct. Thos.
Cogsel George	Cayon Lewis
D	
Dennis Robert	Dicky Mrs. Nancy
Dewhurst George	Devers Forbes
Davis Jesse	Devenport James
Dauson William	Davis Gar'd.
Divers James	Dason William
Dickenson Elizabeth	Dyer Theophilus
Dedman Col. Richmond	Dole Robert
E	
Estis Littleton	Ewing Joseph
Ebersole Abraham	Ellison William
Easily Obadiah	Elliott Thomas
Easome Richard	Evans Andrew
Eads William G.	Etis Thomas
English John	Elliott Benjamin
F	
Ford James	Ferguson Robert
Foley William	Fowler Edmund 2
French John	Fleming Leonard J.
Fleming James	Fair William
Feagle William	Fittemon Henry
Featherston Carolos	
G	
Girard Monsieur	Gonson Isaac
Giraud Mark A. A	Garth Elijah
Gatewood Robert A.	Gillion Rachael
Graves Thomas C.	Gilaspy Martin
Garner Thomas	Graham Robert
Gess Thomas	Graham Miss Sarah
H	
Hodges Daniel	Hart Oliver
Hawkins Parry	Hardin Geo. W.
Hawkins Lt. Thos. 2	Hill John
Higgins Azariah	Hutchison Charles
Hilton Margaret	Hundley Nelson
Herndon Susannah B.	Horseman Isra
Holmes Mary Ann	Huston John
Heaton David	Hawkins Nicholas
Henry James P.	Hunicut Joseph
Hutchison James	Holmes John A.
Hackard John	Hanson Anthony
Harkins Joseph	Hudson Joseph
Haden Anthony	Hull John
Hopkins Robert	Humphreys William
Harmon Ase	Hayes William
Hemphill James 2	Huston Mrs. Mary
Hutt Corbin R.	Higgins Mrs. Sarah
Hutsell Geo. & Jno.	Hawkins Hugh
Hollaway Capt. George	Hogin Lewis
Huber John	Holmes John
Hudson John	Hopkins Samuel G.
Hughes James	
J	
Jackson Thomas 2	James Thomas
Johnson Philip	Johnson Isaac
Jordan William	Jones Tarpen
Jenkins Hamilton	Ivey Absolam
K	
Kirk Robert	Knave Mrs Mary
Kemper Tilmon	Kendoll John
Kirtley Francis	Krickle Francis
Kendall Joseph	Kizer Jacob
L	
Lukebill Christian	Love James
Literal Richard	Love Andrew
Lynch William 2	Loyd William
Linsey William	Lewis Maj. William
Long Richard P.	Lawrence J. B. 2
Long Elisha	Lancaster Aaron
Lephon Martha	Link Jacob
Logan Hugh	Lewis Hannah U.
Laughlin Simon	Lewis Miss Sarah R.
Lemon Rebecca 2	Lycurgus P.
Legrand Abner	Lewis Nicholas
Link Jacob	Laurence John
Laws William	Lewis Gabriel J.
Lewis William	Liben William
M	
M'Cary Richard	M'Crosky Samuel
Murchil Robert D.	Murphy Ann
Moore Capt. William	M'Dowel Maj. John
Moland James	Moore Charles C.
Miller John A.	Morris Clement
Maxwell Joseph	Morrison Maj. James
Madison William S.	Moore Capt. William 4
Messic Job	M'Call John
Miflin Solomon	Moore Rev. James
Murphy John	M'Cullough Lawson
Manteer Paul	Murrell Thomas 2
Mecker William P.	M'Connel Doct. Robt.
M'Clure Samuel	Mentelle W.
M'Meekin James	Mawry Leonard H.
Moore Samuel	Moore Francis
Mulholn Daniel	M'Chord James
Mackmanary's Easter	M'Isaac Miss Jane
M'Clintic Samuel	Manuel Thomas 2
Meade James	Marshall Stephen
M'Cormack Robert	M'Isaac Isaac
Metcalf Thomas	M'Call Capt. John
M'Camant Samuel 2	Munday Mrs. Patsey
Maguin E.	M'Call William
Maxwell Mr.	Morrison James
Morrison Doct. D. E.	Miller William jr.
Menefee Jarrod	Martin James 3
Maxwell Wm. or Tait	Martin Andrew
Massie John	M'Cardie David
N	
Nucholas George W.	New William
Nay Joseph	Noe George
Neilson William	
O	
Oknell Robert	Owings Thomas D.
Overstreet Robert D.	Oneal Robert
Offutt George H.	Offutt Samuel
Offutt Otha	
P	
Peek Elisha 2	Pierce Jno.
Priestman Wm. 3	Parkins Isaac 2
Peek Jno. H.	Parker Mrs. Mary
Perry Roderick	Price James C.
Powell Ambrose	Price Phoeby
Powell Reuben	Payne Theodisia 2
Porter Seth	Price Adrew F.
Price Enoch	Price Willis
Pierce William	Pigg Lewis
Q	
Quirey Capt. Charles	
R	
Ramsey Alexander	Rucker Joshua
Richey Mary Ann	Read & Davidson
Rowgers Mary	Runnolds Hanna
Reed Adam	Richardson Jno. & son
Rise Joel	Ridgeley Doct. Fred.
Rodgers Joseph	Rice John
Rowe Benj.	Robb Eleoner
Robert Peter I. 2	Richardson John
Randell Miss Matilda	Rinemon F.
Rieley James	Rankins Catharine 2
Russell William	Robert H. & James
Ruth David 2	Robertson William F.
S	
Short Peyton 3	Suiter William
Stamper Jonathan	Sharpe E.
Stevenson Henry 2	Spellers, Mrs. Usula
Spangler John	Shock Captain John
Sayre Joseph	Saunders William
Smith John 2	Smith Alexander
Summers William 2	Stephen John
Smith John M. S. 2	Smith Withers
Sasser William T.	Skillman Thomas
Shiffield Capt.	Smith Nicholas
Sarah (with A. Curtis)	Smith John M.
Summers William B.	Scott Charles,
Simpson John	Stephenson Thomas
Sydnon John P.	Shanklin Robert
Sail J.	Scott Catharine C.
Spottswood William	Smith Hubbard B.
Slater Doctor J. J.	South Elizabeth 2
Smith James	South Samuel
Spurr William	Summers John 2
Smith Rice	Sale James 2
Sparling George	Smith Andrew
Ditto John	Stone Jacob
Smith Thos. & son	Stewart Rev. Robert
Salle or Shally Peter } 2	Scott William
T	
Towles Rawleigh D.	Tate Patrick
Tomlin Elijah,	Turner Nelson
Todd Thomas	Tandy Achilles
Todd Doctor Harry J.	Thompson Clifton
Taylor Robert J.	Tucker Miss Jane
Todd Hon. Thomas	
U	
Utley John	
V	
Venable James	Vance John
Vance Joseph	Virden Marnix
W	
Waters Sarah	Worthington William
Warren Thomas	Whitmoyer John
Woolfork John 3	Woods Mathew
Warble John	Witt John
Williams Charles	Wright John
Ward Frazer	Weary George
Washington John	Williamson Drakear Carneal
Williamson Carneal	
Wrigley Miles	Wood Stephen
Waller John	Wilson Jane 2
Williams Zepheniah	Williamson David 3
Warner Benj.	Watson William
Waugh Alexander	Wheeler Warren
Walker Jos. care of Rev. J. Moore	Williams Maj. John
	Winn Nathaniel
Woodworts Japeth	Welch Thomas
West Joseph	White William
Wormly Francis	Wallace John
Wood Gideon 2	Wallace Thomas
Wilkinson Dr. Liddle 3	Welsh Thos. & James
Wallace Mary Ann	
Y	
Young Ambrose, Esq.	Young John D. CLK. F. C.
Young Margaret	

JOHN JORDAN JUN. P. M.

Education.

J. D. MANLEY, impressed with gratitude for the many favors conferred upon him since he has resided in Lexington, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his EVENING SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 21st instant. Those who may please to honor him with the tuition of their children may rest assured that strict attention and the utmost exertion in his power shall be used for their improvement.

The hours of attendance the first month, from seven to ten—afterwards from six to nine.

Terms, three dollars per quarter, including pens, ink and fire.

Lexington, Sept. 11, 1812. 38--tf.

FOR SALE,

The following tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee:

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the west side of Richland creek.

One of 3000 Acres,

Lying on the south side of Tennessee River, opposite to the mouth of Duck River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on a branch of the waters of Elk-River.

One of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the waters of Elk-River, a branch of the Tennessee, including a remarkable arge Spring, known by the name of

FINDLESTON'S SPRING.

Also—3200 Acres,

Part of a tract known by the name of GOOSE PASTURES—12 miles below Nashville on the Cumberland River,

The titles to the above are indisputable.—For terms and further particulars, application to be made to

ANDREW F. PRICE, *Lexington, K.*
Or ANTHONY FOSTER, *Nashville.*

Also for sale, several

HOUSES & LOTS,

In the town of Danville, Kentucky, formerly the property of William Thomson. Application to be made to Daniel M'Ilvoy, of said town.

March, 1812.

To Rent,

THE whole or part of a HOUSE and LOT, situated in a public part of Main street; wherein is a store room, and a convenient back room adjoining thereto, well calculated either for a parlour or counting room, over which there are several good bed chambers, and underneath, two excellent cellars. Also, several out buildings; such as kitchen, spring and smoke houses, &c. For particulars, enquire of the printer.

40-tf *Lexington, Sept.* 29, 1812.

Wholesale.

SEVENTY-FIVE barrels of Coffee and Sugar at Philadelphia prices.
500 packets Pins do. do.
Forrest and 6-4 and 7-4 Cloths assorted, double milled cassimers
Bennett Cord and toilinett Waistcoating
Worsted Hosiery
Irish linens and brown Holland
Furniture and chocolate Chintzes
Black and coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Black Modes and Sattins
Twilled Opera Sarsnett, Peelong, Edging and Lace
Black and coloured Cambric Muslins
Dimities, cotton Cassimeres, cotton and silk hosiery
Sleeves, Gloves and Mittens
Plain and sprig mull and seeding Muslins, Robes and pulicut Handkerchiefs
Ribbons, Ferrets, sewing Silks, Twists, white and coloured Threads, Tapes and Needles
12 bales India Muslins, Checks, Madras and romall Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Black Senshaws, plain and plaid Sarsnets
Black & coloured Crapes, Canton Handkerchiefs
200 Russian Morocco Skins.

All of which, together with a choice parcel of *Madeira Wine, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin;* and *Young Hyson Teas,* are offered for sale low, and on accommodating terms, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,
East corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

October 12—42-tf.

George Anderson

HAS just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, the following articles, viz—

Madeira, Port and Sherry } Wines	Shad
French Brandy	Oysters
Jamaica Spirits	Best Spanish and Common Segars
Cherry Bounce	Scotch, Rappee and Moccouba } Snuff
Lime Juice	Nutmegs
Lump & Loaf Sugar	Mace
Coffee	Cloves
Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson } Teas	Cinnamon
Chocolate	Isinglass
Prunes	Liquorice
Figgs	Castor Oil
Almonds	Essence of Peppermint
Currants	Sweet Oil
Tamorands	Mustard
Raisins	Race & ground Ginger
Cheese,	Arnetto
Cocoa Nuts	Windsor Soap
Scotch Herrings	Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12
Pickled Herrings	

38-tf *September* 15, 1812.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,

NEXT door to Mr. John Keiser's, and nearly opposite the market-house—where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of *Boots, Shoes & Groceries,* to wit:—

Fairtop and back strap Boots	slippers
Cossack do.	Children's morocco & leather shoes
Three quarters do.	Children's morocco hats
Men's fine leather lined Shoes	Morocco skins of different colours
Men's Shoes with straps for buckles	White welting skins
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps	Boot tassels and shoe strings
Men's coarse shoes	Boot cord and shoe binding
Boys fine and coarse shoes	Skins of different colours
Ladies London dress kid and morocco shoes	Boot webbing for boot straps
Ladies kid spangled	Black ball of the best quality
Ladies morocco do.	Varnish for boots and shoes
Ladies morocco shoes with straps	Calf skins
Ladies plain morocco slippers of different colours	Spanish soal leather
	Russia bristles and hair brooms
Ladies morocco cork soal shoes	Scrubbing and shoe brushes.
Ladies leather ties and	

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Port & Sherry WINES	Nutmegs, cinnamon & cloves
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits	Allspice, ginger and pepper
Fourth proof French brandy	Madder, copperas, indigo and allum
Fourth proof Holland gin	Spanish and common segars, best quality
Peach brandy and old whiskey	Chewing and smoking tobacco
Porter in bottles	Soft shell almonds
Lemon and lime juice	Box raisins and prunes
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas	Salmon, shad, mackarel and codfish
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice	Scotch and pickled herrings
	Cotton, skates and marbles
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugars	Demuth, Lancaster & Rappee snuff, No. 1.
Liquorice ball and candied sugar	

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.

38-tf *Lexington, Sept.* 5, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames
Clock do.
Cotton by the Bale
White Lead of the first quality
Box Raisins
Prunes
Mackarels
Herrings
and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE.

FRESH GOODS.

Samuel & George Trotter

Have just received and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they wish to dispose of chiefly by wholesale. Terms of payment—cash, or approved negotiable paper at short sight.

31-tf *Lexington, 24th July,* 1812.